DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 7, 1864.

GEN D. G FOWLE,

Sir; — The undersigned members of the House of Commons, would be glad to see the speech delivered by you to day upon the resolutions relative to the suspension of the "writ of *Habeas Corpus*" in print Believing that the publication of the sentiments enunciated by you in that speech, will meet the approbation of the people and the soldiers and that the promulgation of such patriotic sentiments will do much for the cause of civil freedom and constitutional liberty,

We are Sir, with high regard,

Very respectfully,

A. C. COWLES,
L. Q SHARPE,
P. T. HENRY,
EUGENE GRISSOM,
CALVIN J. ROGERS,
WM. HORTON,
H. H. BEST,
J. M. ISBELL,
W. N. PATTERSON,
W. G. BANKS.

SPEECH OF

GEN. DANIEL G. FOWLE,

Delivered in the House of Commons, at Raleigh, on Wednesday, December 8th, 1864, upon his resolution relating to the suspension of the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Speaker, that circumstances have rendered it necessary for the Legislature of North Carolina, to consider for a third time, resolutions in regard to the unconstitutional suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

A few days since a distinguished member of Congress from his place, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, announced to the world that persons in high official position, had stated that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and were urging the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* for its suppression.

Other information equally reliable has reached us to the effect that Congress is now engaged in *Secret Session*, in considering the propriety of the suspension, and that it was expected that it would be done, through the votes of representatives whose districts are in possession of the public enemy.

It is our duty as legislators not only to obey the Constitution ourselves, but to enter our indignant protest against its infringement from any quarter. We should therefore examine with care those safeguards which sagacious statesmen, in olden times, inserted in the Constitution for the preservation of our liberties, and insist in the name of a free and independent people, that the rights guaranteed to us by the instrument which created the Confederate government, shall not be violated by the control which persons in high official position may exercise over the irresponsible representatives of a fictitious constituency.

The people of North Carolina are emphatically a constitution-loving and law-abiding people, and they believe that in every crisis which may arise, that the constitution should be strictly adhered to, and that if further powers are needed for the prosecution of the war, that the State should be called upon to confer those powers, but that neither Congress nor the Executive are true to the trusts committed to their care, when they violate the provisions of that instrument under the specious plea of necessity.

With these preliminary remarks let us proceed to the examination of the subject embraced within the resolutions now under consideration.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was the offspring of struggling freedom in the middle ages, and under the ægis of its protection, civil liberty and constitutional law can only find security.

History scarcely records a grander spectacle than was presented at Runnemede, when the bold barons of England extorted from a weak and tyrannical King, and inserted amidst the glorious rights secured in Magna Charter, "That no freeman shall be seized or imprisoned, but by the judgment of his equals or the law of the land." But when in the course of time these bold men had disappeared from the scene of action, and the crown had strengthened itself by many usurpations, this glorious principle was entirely disregarded, and the liberties of the freemen of England were dependent upon the will of a tyrant. But the seed had been sown in good ground, and 400 years after the date of Magna Charter, an adequate remedy was adopted whereby the great privilege therein provided for, was effectually secured. It was effected by the passage of the *habeas corpus* act, passed in the 31st year of the reign of Charles II. by which the privileges of this writ is secured, except in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require its suspension, and the same provision is incorporated into the constitution of the Confederate States.

In order to properly ascertain what power is vested in the government by the suspension, and what guarantee is taken from the citizen, it is necessary to examine what are the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which may be suspended. For it is clear, that if there are other rights guaranteed to the citizen, separate and distinct from those attending the privileges of the writ, that the suspension of the privileges of that writ would not deprive him of those rights otherwise secured. For instance, the Constitution provides that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," nor compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. Now, it is clear, that as these guarantees are entirely distinct and separate from the privileges secured by the writ, that their suspension would not empower the government to try a man a second time for the same offence, or compel him to be a witness against himself.

What then are these privileges? I answer, in the words of the first resolution, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail, and that the implied power to suspend the writ contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only. That is to say, that when a man has been properly and legally arrested for a criminal offence, or for a supposed criminal offence, Congress has the right to prevent that man, under certain specified circumstances, from sueing out his writ, to have inquired into his claim to be admitted to bail or be discharged. I say for a criminal, or supposed criminal offence, because the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Bollman, vs. Swartwort, and recent decisions in our own State, clearly show that Congress has no power to suspend its privileges except as against these classes, and His Excellency, Gov. Vance, considered the matter so clearly settled that in his Wilkesboro' speech he declared that he supposed no man of any legal knowledge would deny the proposition. And even without any authority upon the subject, it would be a violent presumption to assume, that the statesmen who inserted that clause in the Constitution, could have meant for a moment that any condition of public danger could possibly require that a law-abiding and unsuspected man should be imprisoned without means of redress or relief?

Having ascertained then, the privileges which may be suspended, and the class of persons against whom the suspension will operate, it is clear that the suspension itself has no effect, until the time has arrived when the privilege could have been claimed had there been no suspension. This claim could under no circumstances have been made, until after the person was arrested. So that if there are any privileges, guaranteed in the Constitution concerning the manner in which arrests shall be made, as these exist independently of the privileges secured in the writ, for if they are exercised at all, it must be before the writ can have any existence, the power to suspend the writ, cannot affect these anterior rights.

Therefore when the Constitution declares that no person "shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law" it is as clear as language can make it that the suspension of rights, to be exercised after arrest made, does not deprive the citizen of his right to be secure from arrest, except under due process of law. The term used, "without due process of law" has a well known signification. It means that the liberty of the subject cannot be interfered with, except upon a warrant or other process issued in accordance with the rules of law, by some regularly constructed judicial tribunal. It denies at once to the President of the Confederate States the right to issue his warrant for the arrest of any person, because no where in the Constitution is he vested with judicial power "except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, &c."

This clause secures to every criminal in the land not only the right to be arrested in the first instance, by due process, but all subsequent proceedings, his arraignment, trial, condemnation and execution, if he be found guilty, must be in accordance with the laws. This distinction has been recognized both here and in England

The bill which passed the Senate of the United States in 1807, suspends the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the very words of the constitution, but provides that the person accused shall only be arrested by virtue of "a warrant," and only then when he is "charged on oath," with the commission of some offence. This indicates that the suspension of the privileges of the writ, did not interfere with the guaranteed rights concerning the mode of arrest. The various acts of parliament passed from 1679 to 1787, are equally conclusive as to the justice of the distinction.

This writ is peculiar to England and America Upon the continent its provisions are unknown, unless recently introduced Now, suppose that instead of suspending the privileges of the writ, when the public safety required it, the Constitution of the Confederate States had expressly declared, that no person should be entitled to it under any circumstances,—in other words suppose the writ itself had been abolished. Under these circumstances it is clear that a man once arrested could not be released until he was tried and acquitted, but is it not equally clear that his arrest must be made in accordance with those provisions of the Constitution which still remained, and were entirely independent of the writ?

Therefore, sir, when Congress under the guise of suspending the privileges of the writ, attempts to deprive our citizens of their liberty without due process of law, and suspend a clause of the Constitution over which they have no power, and which they have sworn to preserve inviolate, in the language of the 2d Resolution such legislation is "unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of liberty."

Another of the great rights secured in the constitution, is the "right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The remarks which I have already submitted, show that this right is also entirely independent of the power of suspension. And yet what have we seen, within the last twelve months? Men have been arrested upon warrants issued not only by the President, but without any warrants at all, at the mere will of some petty officer, prompted in many cases, not by the desire to secure the public weal, but by private animosity, and they have been incarcerated for months without any definite charge being made against them. They could obtain no speedy trial, because not being arrested under the warrant of any judicial tribunal, there was no tribunal before which the writ was returnable. Under the view taken by Congress, no judge could issue his writ, and the citizen neglected and forgotten, pined in confinement in a land where liberty is declared to be a birth-right.

Mr. Stephens, in his great speech before the Georgia Legislature, mentioned several cases which he denominated as cases of "shameful outrage." North Carolina can show her list, of innocent men who have thus suffered, and the walls of Castle Thunder have witnessed the sighs and sufferings of many who were better at heart, and more devoted to their country, than the informers at whose instigation they were incarcerated. How can we expect, that the smiles of a benificent providence will be vouchsafed to our cause, when we, in the name of freedom, perpetrate the grossest tyranny? The responsibility of these outrages rest in part upon us and it is our duty as Legislators, to do all in our power, to shield every citizen from wrong and oppression.

Now sir, what are the reasons given for the necessity of this suspension.

1st "There is treason abroad in North Carolina" This is the charge made by persons in high official positions. In days that are past the honor and integrity of North Carolina were unimpeached and unimpeachable, and during the gigantic war that is now waging the blood of her sons has ensanguined a hundred battle fields, and their achievements have covered her with unimperishable renown.

But yet the charge is made that treason lurks within her borders. If there be a single North Carolinian, who has been guilty of treason to the Confederate Government, let him be arrested and punished according to law. If he is a traitor, let him meet a traitor's doom. But this wide sweeping charge of disloyalty, against the fair fame of our noble and proud old State, in the name of her people, I pronounce a base and unmitigated slander.

Two months have scarcely elapsed since the Chief Magistrate of our Confederacy, declared at Salisbury that North Carolina had been slandered, and again at Goldsboro, that her fair name had been maligned by her enemies. But now, persons in high official positions are again engaged in this work of attraction, and it pains me to say that North Carolinians have been found so devoid of a sense of shame as to give their aid to the propagation of the slander.

I would not detract a particle from the just meed of praise that is due our sisters in the Confederacy, but none of them can present a brighter record that North Carolina.

Noble old Virginia has her Piedmont and her Carlyle, and has supplied the enemy with many thousand soldiers. The gallant but misguided South Carolina, through one of her ablest and most distinguished sons, has put forth to the world, the broad declaration that two governments cannot exist within the limits of the old Union, without the establishment of a military despotism, and has argued to show that submission and reconstruction were preferable to this. He has received the endorsement of at least a portion of her soldiers in the field, and the silent approval of two-thirds of the counties which compose his district at home.

Georgia, through her Commissioner, since repudiated, has consulted face to face with Lincoln at Washington, as to the terms upon which the contest may be terminated,

Alabama has been deserted by one of the chosen Representatives of her people, who found refuge under the flag of his country's foe.

Louisiana has, in part, returned to the Union, and many of her most distinguished sons, hold civil commissions, under the government which recognizes as its flag the stars and the stripes, and whose chief maxim of public policy is the restoration of the Union.

North Carolina has done none of these things, but from the commencement has exerted every nerve to secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Her dead, lying upon the fields of their glory, bear silent evidence of her heroism and constancy.

Why is it, then, that she should be regarded with such distrust and suspicion? I will tell you, Mr. Speaker,

North Carolina left the old government from a different principle, from that which actuated many of the States of the Confederacy. Many of them beheld the destruction of the Union with joy, and were eager to embrace every opportunity to work is downfall. They hailed the election of Abraham Lincoln as the auspicious period, and took advantage of that event for the purpose of precipitating this Revolution; North Carolina loved the Union, and announced her determination to stand by it, so long as her guaranteed rights were unimpaired. An ardent attachment for Constitutional liberty pervaded her entire people. And when Abraham Lincoln, forgetful of our time honored rights and liberties, attempted to subvert the sovereignty of a State by coercion, thereby trampling under his foot that Constitution which had been cemented by the blood of our common ancestors, North Carolina, regarding that Constitution as the palladium of her liberties, grasping it in her mighty arms, rushed forth from the dissevered Union, and surrounding it with the glittering bayonets of her brave sons, declared that she would defend it, or that she would perish. To preserve inviolate its sacred provisions was her purpose then, and it is her purpose now.

Independence was the grand aim of many of our sister States, whereas with North Carolina, independence was a secondary consideration, her primary object being the preservation of constitutional liberty She has therefore looked with indignation upon every infringement of that instrument upon the part of the Confederate government. Her warning voice has been raised time and again, not that she is looking back with regret upon the flesh pots of Egypt, but because, after imperilling her all in defence of a principle, she cannot behold it trampled in the dust, and the liberties of her citizens disregarded, without protesting against the violation of plighted faith. She is determined to be free in the means as well as in the end, and never will she silently assent to the overthrow of the constitution, for she knows full well that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that the rights of a free people once yielded can only be recovered through blood and carnage. I love the Confederate government, and desire to see her independence established, but more, by a hundred fold, do I love my own native North Carolina, but more than both together do I cherish and venerate with all the affection of my heart, the immutable, eternal principles of civil liberty.

The second excuse for suspending the privilege of the writ some suppose may be found by a careful perusal of the recent message of the President.

He declares that "the exemption from military duty, now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions is shown be experience to be unwise, nor is it believed to be defensible in theory."

"All telegraph operators, professors, editors, physicians, &c, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot, in the nature of things be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country, &c.

A discretion should be vested in the military authorities (that is in President Davis) so that a sufficient number of them essential to the public service might be detailed &c."

Is it that President Davis wishes to have control of the pulpit, the press, of State officers, of all and every class of our people? Does he wish to have the power of detailing the Judges who construe the Laws—and the members of the Legislature who enact them? Do the members of this Legislature know that every Judge within the Southern Confederacy, within the conscript age, owes his exemption, at this time according to the theory of the President and of Congress, to the certificate of the Governor, that he is a necessary State officer? The last conscription act declares *all* white men residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, in the service of the Confederate States for the war, and then as a matter of courtesy, not as a matter of right, exempts the members of the several State Legislatures and such State officers as the Governor may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the State government. The Judges of our courts are omited from the enumeration, and are made according to their theory, to claim exemption through the Governor's certificate. Our courts have declared that State officers, are not exempted, by virtue of this provision because they are not liable. Thus Congress has no power to interfere with the sovereignty of the State which attaches to each of her officers. But if this act becomes the law, and the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are again suspended, what will prevent the President under the law which he proposes, from seizing every objectionable State officer, and detailing a man to fill his place? The decisions of our Judges may be disregarded, if they should declare that the suspension does not extend to cases of this character, and the rights and sovereignty of the State trampled in the dust.

There is a third reason, it is supposed by some, for this suspension.

The President is desirous of employing slaves in the military service, of arming them, if in his judgment it becomes necessary, and this intimation is made in the message; that emancipation should be held out to the slaves as a reward for faithful services, or that it should be granted at once upon the promise of such services. The plan is to obtain them by contract with their owners if possible, if not, to *impress* them, and the attention of Congress is invited to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law of the 17th February, which provides for the impressment of slaves for a limited time.

Now sir, it appears to me that the impressment of slaves for a day, by the Confederate government, is forbidden by the constitution. It is therein declared that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; and again, that no law impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed. My construction of this is, that Congress shall not have power to interfere in any degree with slave property, but leave it entirely to to the control of the States. The State of North Carolina is willing to give her consent that her slaves may be used as laborers, but with the clear understanding that it is done of her own free will, and not that the Congress has any control over the subject matter.

If Congress has the right to impress, then the property in the slaves would become vested in the government, and the government have the right to emancipate them if it sees proper, thus introducing into our midst a class of free negroes who would be a pest to society. This termination can never be reached so long as the people are free to assert their legal rights against the government. But suspend the privileges of this writ in the manner proposed, allow the President to proceed in his plan of emancipation, and it will not be long before the doctrine of negro equality will be publicly propagated. I am opposed to arming slaves and placing them in the army, because I wish to preserve our institutions. Let it be done, and we will soon see that "slavery is doomed and that providence in our blindness have made us the instruments in its destruction."

But sir, the question has been often asked, "Are we afraid to trust President Davis? Do we distrust his wisdom, or believe that he would abuse the power if placed in his hands?" I have made it a point to speak respectfully of President Davis, and have often refrained from expressing my disapproval of his course, because I feared that it might injure the cause of our common country. But to-day standing here as a legislator, in view of the numerous infractions of the Constitution already perpetrated, and that now in contemplation, duty to my constituents requires me to say, that there is nothing in President Davis' past course or present action, to justify me in saying that the Constitution would be safe, if intrusted solely to his hands.

It is generally believed that years ago, Mississippi through his controlling influence, was induced to violate that clause of the Constitution forbidding any State to "impair the obligations of a contract." Under his leadership she perpetrated that act of repudiation, which branded her as a bankrupt amongst nations. And upon two occasions at least since he has been President, he has either deliberately violated the Constitution himself or permitted it to be done, when he had the power to prevent it. One of those occasions is connected with the suspension of the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus. There have been three suspensions by the Congress of the Confederate States. The first and second acts, unconstitutionally conferred the right of suspension upon the President, and he exercised the unconstitutional power, when it was his duty to have vetoed the bills The third act expressly states that Congress alone has the power of suspension, and the President signed it, although his signature convicted him of the previous infractions.

It may be that President Davis was ignorant of the unconstitutionality of the previous acts. If the well being of his country made it encumbent upon him to acknowledge his error, and quiet the apprehensions of those who witnessed his exercise of unconstitutional powers.

The second violation, is without excuse, unless the ever ready plea of necessity can avail. The Constitution of the Confederate States declares, that "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken." This clause in the President's own estimation prohibits the laying of a direct tax, untill the census is taken. And yet, in his message to Congress in Dec. 1863 he recommended that such tax should be laid, in violation of this provision.

But entirely aside from all these considerations, it is inexpedient to trust him with this power.

With Mr. Stephens, I can say, "that my measure of confidence in any public functionary is the constitution. There is no living man, and not one of the illustrious dead whom if now living, I would trust with arbitrary power."

And when I hear a man contending that it is right and proper to impose this confidence in any living creature I cannot but conclude that he is either a slave himself, or desires to make slaves of others.

Our lot has been cast in troublesome times. There are dangers without, and there are dangers within. The man who sincerely loves his country, in times of revolution is often called upon, to resist the encroachments of power, and for a season misunderstood and misrepresented, he may be pained, that the voice of warning which his affection for his country prompts him to raise should be considered the utterance of disaffection and enmity—but time and patience, will develope his sagacity, and vindicate, alas, how often too late, his prudence and patriotism True love of country, consists not in kneeling at the footstool of power, but in opposing in the name of freedom any act, which the experience of mankind shows is destructive of liberty. On the pages of history there is one name upon which the true patriot loves to linger Old Roger Williams, prescribed and persecuted because he enunciated the doctrine of universal toleration, upon the soil of fanatical Massachusetts, departing in mid winter, and seeking refuge from the ice and the snow in the wigwam of the savage, is a sublime picture of devotion to freedom, which men in olden times, were wont to exercise. Mindful of this glorious example, I shall continue to struggle against every aggression of despotic military power, but if the day does come when North Carolina, notwithstanding the resistance of her patriotic people, is trampled under foot, and her liberties prostrated, then for one my feet will be turned from her soil, and I will become an outcast and a wanderer rather than be a slave. Tis better to breathe the cold bleak air of an arctic region and feel that you are a freeman than to be surrounded by all the rich luxuriance of the tropics, and know that each flower is but a link in the chain of slavery.

These resolutions are particularly appropriate to this time, and it is particularly fit and proper that they should emanate from this Legislature There are three States in the Southern Confederacy, to which the friends of liberty look for encouragement, against the wide sweeping flood of executive encroachments. Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina. Virginia, that noble old commonwealth, that in former days stood proudest in the ranks of struggling freedom, now, under the shadow of executive influence and patronage, is quietly reposing in false security, whilst the temple of liberty is tottering to its fall She is forgetful of the cherished principles of '98 and '99. She hears not she heeds not the warning voice of her statesman who sleeps upon the green slopes of Monticello.

Georgia, after standing up nobly for the cause of her people, is now reduced to silence, by the triumphant march of the enemy, who has scattered her Legislature. To North Carolina alone, are now turned the eager eyes of all who detest despotism. Let us then resolve "to stand erect with spirit unsubdued, while life endures, ready to second every exertion of our people, made in behalf of civil liberty, constitutional laws, and the independence of our country."

Let us pass these resolutions, thereby declaring "that the people of North Carolina do not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on for their security and perpetuity, and that no condition of public danger, present or prospective probable or possible, can render the liberties of her people inconsistent with the public safety."

The mortal remains of Captain N. N. Fleming Lieut Geo. Horah, and private Benj. Wise are expected to reach this place to day. We understand that they are not in a condition to be opened and will therefore be burried at once.

Lt. Horah will be interred here, and his friends are respectfully invited to attend.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

We regret to learn from the Telegraph and Confederate that E. Hulbart, Esq., the worthy Superintendent of the Central section of the Southern Express Company, was captured near Gordon, and is now a prisoner in the enemy's hands.

DECEMBER, 1864.

CATALOGUE OF

SOUTHERN SHEET MUSIC,

FOR SALE BY

BRANSON & FARRAR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

PIANO SONGS.

‡Annie of the Vale	T R Thomas	D	1,50
Annie Laurie	[Scotch]		1,50
Angel of Dreams	E O Eaton		2,25
Aura Lee	Joseph Kelp	D	2,00
*All Quiet Along the Potomac	J H Hewitt	D	1,50
Ah! I sigh to rest Me		D	1,50
Bonnie Eloise	Thomas	D	2,00
Ben Bolt	Kneass		1,50
By the Camp Fires Lonely Watch	Eston		2,00
Bird of Beauty	Scott		2,00
Bonni Blue Flag	Harry McCarthy		2,00
Bonny Jean	Osborne		2,50
Boys Keep Your Powder Dry	F C Mayer		1,50
Brave Boys are They	Morgaunt		2,00
Call me not Back from the echo ess shore	Harry Tucker	D	1,50
Chimes of the Monastry	L Mugnen	D	1,00
Camp Fire Song	E O Eaton		2,00
Carrie Bell	La Hache		1,5
Confederate Flag	G George		2,0
Cottage by the Sea	Thomas		2,0
Castles in the Air	Scotch		2,0
Dixie the Land of King Cotton	J H Hewett	D	1,50
Dearest then I'll Love You More		D	1,0
Darling Little Blue Eyed Nell	Buckley		2,00
Dixie War Song	A Noir		2,00
Dreams	Hodges		2,00
Dar ing Nelly Gray	Hanby		2,00
Dearest Spot of Earth to me is Home	Wrighton		2,00
Do They Miss me at Home	Grannis		1,50
*Drummer Boy of Shiloh	E C Hiley		2,00
Dying Camille	Julia Daly		2,00
Dear Mother I've Come Home to Die	Henry Tucker		2,00
Dear Mother I've Come Home Again	Fred Wilson		2,00
Ever of Thee [Do it]	Hall		2,00
Each Hour of Life	Baderzewska		2,00
Faire Belle	Foster	D	1,00
Faded Flowers	James Powers	D	1,50
Farewell Enchanting Hope	Felix Lessing	D	1,50
Freedom's Muster Drum	J H Hewett		2,50
Goodbye Sweetheart		D	2,00
‡God Save the South	Ellerbrock	D	2,00
God Will Defend the Right	A Lady		1,50
Goodbye at the Door	S Glover		2,00
Harp of the South Awake.	C L Peticolus	D	1,50
‡Her Bright Smile Haunts me still	Wrighton	D	1,50
Hurrah for Our Flag	T B Russell	D	2,00
I am Dreaming Still of Thee	F Buckley	D	2,00
I Cannot Forget Thee	Albert Visher		1,50
I'd Be a Star	Jerken		2,00
I'd Choose to be a Daisey	Buckley		2,00
I'm Leaving Thee in Sorrow Annie	Booker		2,00
I see her still in my Dreams	Foster		1,50
I will not Quite Forget	H Schoeller		1,50
I would Like to Change my Name	La Hache		2,00
I have No Mother		D	2,00
It is better to Laugh than be Sighing			2,00
I Remember the Hour When Sadly we Parted			2,00
I Dream of Thee	E O Daton		2,00
Juanita	Norton	D	1,50

December 9, 1864. 197—d&w2t.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

Post Q. M Department, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH Dec. 6, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE (2) THREE NO. 1 TEAMSTERS FOR Capt. S. S. Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C. (6) Six Stout Laborers to bale forage for J. J. Minetree, Agent Q. M. Department, Raleigh. Pay, $37 50 per month, medical attendance and rations.

195—6t. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. & A. Q. M

Important Sale of Valuable Negroes at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD IN FRONT OF OUR SALES ROOM ON Tuesday, the 13th Dec., 30 Valuable Negroes, consisting of men and women, among them a good blacksmith, and one good shoe maker, a number of young women, girls, boys, and children, cooks, house servants and field hands. Taking all together, the most valuable and desirable lot of negroes that have been offered for sale in this market. Persons in want of valuable young servants would do well to attend this sale as it affords a rare opportunity to supply themselves. They are sold for no fault. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auct. and Com Mer.

Dec 6 1864. 191—td.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT AT THE Deep River Armory or Cotton Mills ½ mile from Jamestown Depot, we will sell at public auction the following articles of Machinery, viz: Turning Lathe, Drill Presses, Smoothing Shafting and Boring Machines, Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of various sizes and kinds, a large lot of Belting, Blacksmiths Tools, and about twenty thousand pounds of Iron. The sale will continue from day to day until the articles are disposed of. Terms cash.

MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.

Nov. 30, 1864. 189—d2w.

FOR RENT.

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE ON FAYetteville Street adjoining Mr. James M. Towles is for rent for the ensuing year.

T. H. SELBY.

Dec 2, 1864. 191—tf.

Progress copy till forbid.

LOST

A FEW NIGHTS AGO AT YARBOROUGH'S HOTEL a piece of gold weighing twenty pennyweights. A liberal reward will be paid at this office to the finder.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.

August 13th, 1864 97—tf.

SWEEDS IRON IN EXCHANGE FOR PORK.

I HAVE A SMALL LOT OF SWEEDS IRON SUITable for plows, that I will exchange with farmers for young fat pork pound for pound, hogs weighing above 100 pounds each, under 100 lbs pound of iron for pound and a quarter of pork. My iron is in bars of 150 to 175 lbs. each, and no fixtures for cutting, best bring pork to agree in weight with the iron. This exchange will be made only between the 1st and 15th January, 1865. Contracts had best be made between this and the 1st January.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns expected by the 15th inst., for sale at small advance on cost.

W. W. AVERA,
Smithfield N. C.

December 7, 1864. 196—6w.

☞ Standard copy in Weekly two weeks.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

MONDAY, - - - DECEMBER 12, 1864.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to any friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. But little debate occurred during Saturday's session, both Houses attending to private bill's chiefly and adjourning early.

In the *Senate* a bill to lay a tax in kind of four *per cent* on corn, wheat, rye, and pork for soldiers families or widows, were introduced and a resolution to adjourn over on the 19th inst. to the third Monday in March 1865, laid on the table.

In the *House* a bill to authorize the issue of $3,000,000 in State Treasury notes, the sale of C. S bonds etc, was passed, and the Revenue bill introduced and read the first time. Resolutions on the state of the country were also presented.

WILL THE PEOPLE of the Confederate States prosecute this war to a successful issue? If they so intend it is time for them to discard all madness from their counsels, and to choose for their guides men who have some respect for the instincts of common sense and the teachings of universal experience.

If it were perfectly certain that the contest was limited, in time, to the space of sixty days or even for a year—if the parties concerned were under mutual obligations to allow the results of the next six or twelve months to decide their pretensions, there would be a show of reason in favor of the recommendations of those who would instantly arrest the whole machinery of society, and put the entire male population of the country under arms. With the means of subsistence already in the country the fighting portion of the community, and the more robust of the women and children, might be kept alive until the frosts of next autumn; and possibly we might manage to make the stock of clothing, ordnance stores, saddles, harness, wagons and other equipments last through another campaign without new additions.

With this understanding—with the desperate resolution of allowing the infirm to perish as a choice of evils, and society to be dissolved and with the certain hope, at the end of the season, of receiving supplies of all the necessities of life from foreign countries without the means to pay for them—we might arm the whole male portion of society, white and black, put them under the command of a military dictator of vast administrative abilities, of keen sagacity, and of indomitable energy, free from the trammels of old prejudices, and liberal and comprehensive in his views and strike such blows as would enable us to claim the victory at the close of the time prescribed. But notwithstanding all that has been asserted to the contrary, we have not seen any reason to suppose that this contest is to endure only for another year. One thing we do know—and that is, that a certain class who now limit the duration of the war to six months, have for forty-two months made the same confident predictions, and without being the least disconcerted by the failures of past prophecies, would thrust down our throats assertions which have been made precisely in the same way, four successive years, and four times disproved in a way that would put new ideas into the brains of any but madmen. We are totally ignorant of any evidence to prove that our enemies have solemnly agreed to permit the fighting of the next six months to decide our fate—and we are equally innocent of any knowledge of such determination on the part of foreign powers

If we are not dreaming we have every reason to believe that those who seek our ruin are in earnest; that they have determined to destroy us or be destroyed in the attempt, and have by the awful manifestations of four years of blood and devastation, demonstrated their willingness to make the struggle a trial of resources and endurance.

And if we know anything of history this has been the uniform nature of all such wars; and we hardly know of an example of the defeat of a fixed purpose at subjugation by the result of a battle or of a single campaign. Until we have wholly misconceived the teaching of the past it is to the effect that freedom's battle is a prolonged contest, not merely of brute force, but of moral power, a trial of endurance, of statesmanship and of will. The people who have won national independence and freedom against the efforts of superior physical forces arrayed for their subjugation, have accomplished their glorious task by showing their purpose and their ability indefinitely to continue their struggles, to keep up an organized resistance, and to maintain themselves in arms until their adversaries were exhausted.

And while our enemies, in literal terms, tell us they intend to see if we can so prosecute our ends, a large and influential class of those who control our councils, would ignore alike the teachings of history and the declarations and actions of our adversary, would shut their eyes to facts as patent as the day, and precipitate us on a policy which never has and never will win success except from antagonists governed by views equally childish and absurd.

If the doctrines to which we refer are to shape our future action, the war will indeed be of short duration; but we feel it to be our duty solemnly to warn our countrymen that the end will not be such as the friends of Southern independence and freedom have desired.

Every sane man knows that the purpose of the enemy is to exhaust us, and that such was his low estimate of our statesmanship and moral power, he believed and still thinks this an easy task; and if he is not confirmed in his theories and comforted in his purposes by the ideas now working into power among us, then is he the blindest power that ever held a respectable position among the nations of the earth.—If he does not see in such recommendations as have recently emanated from a high State official, in a neighboring Commonwealth, "the last expiring agony,' which he has looked for so long' it will be because he will give the nation credit for having more sagacity than some of its rulers, and more resources to prolong the struggles for years and years than its political leaders would have the world believe.

OUR READERS will not fail to read the able speech of Gen. D. G. Fowle on the first page of our paper this morning.

THE "CONFEDERATE" AND S. F. PHILLIPS, ESQ. OF ORANGE. Last summer while Mr. S. F. Phillips was a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, we were *surprised* by a very gratuitous, unnecessary attack upon him by the *Confederate*, but we are almost *shocked* by the violence and virulence of the unprovoked onslaughts that have been made upon this gentleman in the last three issues from our neighbor's press. We are forced to the enquiry—what has Mr. Phillips done to bring upon him such a torrent, such an outpouring of wrath? There must be some cause for it more than appears on the surface; for the attack was commenced before Mr. Phillips' sentiments were more than those of any other private citizen, and the violence of the late attacks indicates that the wrath had been *pent up*, and was only waiting for a chance to burst forth. We feel sure that Mr. Phillips has never come into collision with the *Confederate*. His gentlemanly bearing, good temper, and courtesy to all, are such that scarcely any one can more seldom give offence.

The *Confederate* alludes to his appearance, his person! Why? May be herein is the rub! Little things sometimes excite in us strong prepossessions and prejudices. Is it that Mr. Phillips' dignity and self-possession of manner, and his fine, large, comfortable, well-fed looking person the *Confederate* would bring into ridicule—can excite Cassius like feelings in those of more excitability of temperament, and who have more of the "lean and hungry look?" Not that can hardly be!

The *Confederate* thinks Mr. Phillips has had two many offices bestowed on him! Can the public here? Is it possible that there is some one in whom the *Confederate* is interested, ambitious of popular favors, often sought but never bestowed, who asks himself the question "what shall be done to the man whom the people delight to honor" in bitterness, such as was Haman's of old, upon learning that a similar question was not meant to apply to himself? No! we must give our neighbor credit for being far above all this. After much reflection on it we have to confess that we are unable to divine a reason for the ire a thought of Mr. Phillips seems to excite in the *Confederate*—and yet we cannot but see that there must be some hidden and sufficient cause why he should be handled so much more roughly than others, whose course, from the *Confederate* stand point, must seem much more objectionable than his.

The *Confederate's* harping upon Mr. Phillips' being out of the army too seems to us, to say the least, in very bad taste, and we would suggest to our neighbor, as a friend, that he may be unconsciously holding up a picture to the public in which *Mr. Phillips* may not seem the ridiculous figure. Mr. Phillips is out of the army *perhaps* because the bestowal of one civil office after another upon him by the people whose servant he acknowledges himself to be, has convinced him that his services may be most valuable in a civil capacity. The other picture held up to view is that of one who was in the army *once*, induced *perhaps* to enter it by the tender of a commission few at that time could have been found to refuse, but who has long since left it, *perhaps* because he ascertained that his services as an officer, were more highly rated by himself than those who had the *gift of promotion*. This second figure dressed in citizen's clothes like the other is represented in the picture as hurrying and chasing the first for want of spirit and pelting him with all kinds of missiles to drive him to the army, where he himself might be and where he might have been useful *had he staid long enough*. To us the second seems the most ridiculous of the two, as it also appears that he has offered himself to the people since he left the army for civil employment and they, by their verdict, gave him to understand that he would be of more use to them as a soldier.

Now, our rule is, that being out of the army ourselves, it is becoming in us to have as little say of others, who for reasons best known to them, happen to be at home; and we would recommend the rule to our neighbors.

Of Mr. Phillips' violation of the Constitution by holding a plurality of offices, or being elected or taking his seat in the Legislature while holding a place of trust or profit, we need say nothing as by the confession of the leading lawyer on the *Confederate's* side of the house, his vindication of himself from his seat on Friday last from the charge, was triumphant and complete.

Nor need we at this time stop to argue this question of the constitutionality of Mr. Phillips' resolutions in regard to *impressments*, and his speech thereon The House of Commons being the jury, Mr. Phillips has thus far been fully sustained in all his positions.

THE NEWS. The raiding party which left Grant's lines last week destroyed the Ware house at Belfields on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad and retired during Friday night. They were pursued by our forces and some fighting ensued which accelerated their retreat.

We learned yesterday that the enemy are reported moving up the Roanoke from Plymouth, and another party are reported moving on Kinston. These parties are no doubt attempting to co-operate with the raiding party which went to Belfield.

THE LADIES OF Raleigh will give a Grand Musical Entertainment, under the management of Mrs Gov. Ellis, and Mrs. Son H. Rogers, Tuesday evening 13th inst. at the chapel of the Deaf Dumb and Blind Institute in this city for the benefit of sick and wounded N C soldiers. It will be a superb affair.

THIRD CLASS. The following is an extract from a Special order just been issued from the Adjutant Generals' office:

The 3rd class of the 3rd, 5th, 9th, 14 h, 17th 25th 32nd, 37th, 39th, 44 h, 53 d, 57th, 63 d and 65th battalion to proceed to Salisbury and report to Major A. A. Harbin, who will organize them into Regiment and assume command of the same. The 3d class of the remaining regiments and Battalions to proceed to Kinston and report to Brig Gen. Leventhorpe.

The following named Field and Staff Officers will repair to Salisbury and report to Maj. A. A. Harbin, H. G., for duty with the 3rd class of the Guard for Home Defence:

Major W. H. Alexander, Lincoln.
do J. A. Bradshaw, Rowan.
Asst. Surg. Jas McGuire,
do do M. L. Brown,
Asst. Q M. Jas A. Kelly,

The following named Field and Staff Officers will repair to Kinston and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe for duty with the 3 d class of the Guard for Home Defence:

Colonel J. T. Hambrick, Caswell.
Lt. Col. A. A McKay, Sampson.
Major L. M Conyers, Nash.
" N. B, Whitfield, Lenoir.
" O. H. Dockery, Richmond.
" J. Masten Forsythe.
Asst. Sur. Nat Henderson, 2d Regiment.
" " R. L. Payne. 14th Battalion.
" " Joseph Baker, 12th "
" " Jno D Spicer, 52nd "
Q M., Livingston Brown, 2nd Regiment.
" Jno. C. Carroll, 27th Battalion.

THE SALISBURY Watchman announces the death of Robert R. Love, a lawyer in that town, who was instantly killed on last Thursday last by a wood train while walking on the railroad.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10th, 1864.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Lindsay, till Tuesday, and Wynne, till Monday, and Mr. McKay, engrossing clerk, till Tuesday.

Mr. Warren, of Beaufort, introduced a bill to allow the Secretary of State a Clerk.

Mr. Ward, of Duplin, to impose a tax in kind (four *per cent*, in corn, wheat, rye, and pork, the latter to be commuted for bacon at the rates of twenty-four pounds thereof to every thousand pound of pork) for the needy families of soldiers, and for soldiers widows.

The salary bill was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mr. Warren, of Beaufort, moved a message be sent the House proposing a joint committee of two from each House, on the matter of salaries and fees. Agreed to.

Mr. Matthews, of Forsyth, introduced a resolution that this General assembly adjourn on the 19 h inst., to meet on the third Monday in March 1865, which resolution was, after some discussion laid on the table.

House bills to pay a bounty of ($50) to citizens of North Carolina in the C. S. Naval service, to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company, the Cranberry Iron Works, the Linville Iron and Steel Company, in relation to alimony, and resolution in favor of Power, Lowe & Co. were taken up and read a first time, the latter being, on motion of Mr. Wright, referred to a select Committee by 16 in the affirmative to 12 in the negative.

GOOD JOKE.

A bill to incorporate Blackmer's Lodge, No. 170, of Free and accepted Masons, in Buncombe being in its second reading.

Mr. Horton, of Watauga, said he had been a member of the General Assembly so far back as thirty-two years ago and had never made a speech for Buncombe yet. Now he proposed to do so, as he wished to help Buncombe along, but would suggest that instead of *Blackman's* Lodge, which sounded ambiguous should be put *Whiteman's*. He would further add a section to allow all females of good character to join the Lodge, and one to allow the Senator from Buncombe and himself, on the production of testimonials to a good moral character, to also enter, that they might call one another *brother*, and these females of good moral character—*sister*. (Laughter)

FURTHER HILIARITY.

Mr. Patton, of Buncombe, said the name of the Lodge was not Black*man's* at all but Black*mer's*, so called from a well known Mason. As to the females he liked 'em himself and had no appreciation of a man who didn't appreciate 'em, but the rules of Masonry forbade their entrance into Lodges. When he made a speech for Buncombe, he made it in Buncombe, and herewith the fun ceased.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal church.

Leave of absence till Wednesday next was granted to Mr. McLean, of Harnett, leave till Tuesday to Messrs. McMillan and Wheeler, and leave on Monday to Mr. McKay, engrossing clerk.

The Speaker announced that he had ratified a bill amendatory of the Salt Ordinance.

Mr Shepherd of Cumberland, from the Finance Committee, reported a revenue bill, and a bill in relation to the State Treasurer. The latter (which authorizes the Treasurer to sell the C. S. bonds received in lieu of the old issue C. S. notes, directs him to issue no more Treasury notes payable in 1866, orders that the State notes hereafter issued be made payable in 1869, and convertible into 6 per cent bonds, redeemable in 1896, and limits such immediate issue to $3,000,000)

Mr. Shepherd proceeded to state that this bill contemplated the issual of no new Treasury notes, but merely a change in the nature of those already authorized and provided for. Should the present military system of the State be kept up, and the other State expenses remain unaltered, the sum of $10,000,000 would be required for each of the coming two years. The committee did not think the people labouring under Confederate, State, county and often town taxes, could bear this, and it was therefore proposed to raise $5,000,000 by direct taxation, and the deficit in the way proposed by the bill.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its various readings and was ordered to be immediately engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Shepherd also reported a Revenue Bill which passed its first reading, was ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. S. made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 a. m., and every day thereafter, at the same hour from day to day until its consideration shall have been completed.

(This bill which is quite lengthy, provides for an *ad valorem* tax of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of 1862, and seems to be both rigid and well guarded in all its provisions.)

Mr. Shober, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in favor of the Junior Reserves, and bills in reference to the right of challenging jurors, and to make horse and mule stealing a capital offence, with a recommendation that they do not pass, and a resolution to pay County money to soldiers, recommending its passage.

Mr. McGehee presented a statement of the various State banks.

Mr. W. J. Hayden introduced a resolution calling for a report on the bill to place members of the General Assembly in the Home Guard service.

Mr. Lyle introduced resolutions to restrict debate to ten minute speeches. Laid over.

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, introduced certain resolutions on the state of the country which were ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Confederate relations.

Mr. Strong, a bill to incorporate Leaksville Lodge No. 136, Ancient York Masons.

A message having been received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee on the subject of salaries and fees the House accede thereto.

Senate bills to incorporate the Confederate Cotton and Woollen Mills in the county of Richmond, the Oak Hill Cemetery, the Jamestown Cotton Mills, and the Cavannah Button Factory and Machine Shops, passed their first reading, and a bill to incorporate the Chicora Collegiate Institution in the county of Robeson was, under a suspension of the rules put upon its various readings and passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING are the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina for the next year:

Grand Master, John McCormick, of Harnett.

Deputy Grand Master, Eugene Grissom, of Granville.

Grand Senior Warden, R. W. Best, of Greene.

Grand Junior Warden, David H. Stephenson, of Wake.

Grand Chaplain, James McDaniel, of Fayetteville.

M. Bowes, of Raleigh, Grand Marshal.

W H Avera, of Johnston, Grand Sword Bearer.

Dr W R Denny, of Alamance, Pursuivant.

Grand Senior Warden, R V Blackstock, of Buncombe.

Grand Junior Deacon, W W Dunn. of Lenoir.

Grand Secretary, William T Bain, of Raleigh.

Grand Treasurer, C W D Hutchings, of Raleigh.

Grand Tyler, J M Betts of Raleigh.

WAR NEWS.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

Persons who have arrived recently from the Army of Tennessee, direct, report that we gave the enemy a severe whipping at Franklin. Forrest has been playing mad havoc with their rear, while our main army was striking their front. The prisoners captured by us are reported to number six thousand. This is seeing the New York Heralds one thousand, and going five better.

A dispatch from the army says the men are all in fine condition, and have an abundance to eat. The land is said to be overflowing with provisions.

The spirit of this army is unconquerable. They are on the soil of the Old Volunteer State, many of them have their faces homeward, and it will be a terrible force that can repulse them. Thomas cannot hold them back.—*Augusta Register.*

FROM TENNESSEE.

The editor of the Asheville N. C., News, has been over to Tennessee, and thus gives in his experience in his issus of the 1st instant:

We have just returned from a three weeks trip into Tennessee. Would have kept the readers of the News posted in the progress of affairs over there, but no means of communication, visible or invisible, existed, and we had to wait our own testimony, if any were needed, to the gallantry of North Carolina's sons, as displayed in the late campaign. As our readers already know, Gen. Breckinridge drove the enemy from Bull's Gap to Strawbery Plains, a distance of nearly forty miles capturing about 700 prisoners, a large number of wagons and teams, ambulances, and immense supplies of every description. Among other things the boys got a good supply of sugar and coffee.

Our forces now hold all of East Tennessee above Strawberry Plains, and we shall not be surprised if they hold a right smart slice of it below that point before many days. *Nous Verrons.*

Gen Breckinridge's command, consisting of Vaughn's and Duke's brigades and Col. Palmer's command, all behaved splendidly, and elicited the highest praise of their officers. Col Palmer and his "Tar Heels" stand A No. 1, in the estimation of all loyal Tennesseeans. Their gallant bearing and orderly deportment in the late campaign were subject matters of praise on every tongue.

We heard of but two casualties in Col. Palmer's command, A Mr. Nelson, of the 64 h regiment, accidentally shot his self fatally; and Capt W. P. Fortune, of the 14th battalion, had his shoulder dislocated by a shell. The captain is "true blue," as everybody knows, and was again quickly on his feet and ready for the fray.

FIGHTING RENEWED.

Up to a late hour last night, the passenger train from Savannah had not reached this city.

We learn, however, from persons who arrived on a freight train, about seven p. m., that severe fighting was going on at noon near Pocotaligo.

It was also stated that the enemy had attacked Coosawhatchie, and after fighting the greater part of the day, had been driven back by our forces at that point. We can fully vouch for the correctness of these statements; but there is no doubt that hostilities have been actively renewed on the line of the road. We await further particulars to day;

FROM SHERMAN.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Tuesday evening has the following: "From the most reliable sources we are informed that the enemy's entire column has combined on the east side of the Ogeechee, and is now pushing rapidly for Savannah, or, it may be Port Royal.

"On yesterday Sherman is reported to have advanced eighteen miles. His men were represented to be much fatigued and their spirits flagging. One of their officers, recently captured, declared that some doubts began to be expressed as to their ever reaching the coast.

"An intelligent scout estimates the hostile army at not exceeding 20,000 muskets. The enemy's wagon train has not been exaggerated; it is really enormous.

"Wheeler is following up the retiring column with ardor and success."

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.—Our only advices from the Progress of the enemy, consist of rumors that they are crossing the Savannah river at Sister's Ferry, in Effingham county, about fifty miles above Savannah.

Our scouts on yesterday brough in several prisoners captured near the river some forty miles below this city. One of them was a captain and a dashy looking fellow.—*Carolnicle Sentinel.*

CHATTANOOGA EVACUATED.—A report has gained general circulation, and is believed by many, that Chattanooga has been destroyed and evacuated by the Yankees. The bridge at Bridgeport it is also said has been burned.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

Price on his late trip into Missouri is said to have reinforced his army fifteen thousand. These recruits have all been well armed and the old Hero is at the head of his army again and off for Missouri.—*Augusta Register.*

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

We find the following Advertisement in the last number of the Richmond *Whig*:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The failure of our employees to do their work recently, with skill, in the city of New York, make it necessary for the Brotherhood to meet and concert measures for more decisive execution of the great retaliatory duty they have taken upon themselves at this juncture. Our own homes have been destroyed in violation of the rules of war, and we must make our ruthless enemy feel the weight of our justly aroused vengeance in the very centres of his resources and wealth We can do it, do it effectually.

You are therefore ordered to meet in this City by Delegates from our several Associations, in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, at eight o'clock, on the evening of the 15th inst, for buisiness.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC GENERALS.

Some eminent commanders have not been scholars. But the greatest generals the world ever produced, Alexander, Cæsar, and Napoleon, were all men of letters. The first was an annotator of Homer, the second a classical author, the third a philosopher, if he had not been an emperor "Do you think," said Napoleon, if I had not been general in chief, and the instrument of fate to a mighty nation, that I would have accepted place and dependance? No! I would have thrown myself into the study exact science; my path would have been that of Galileo and Newton: and since I have always succeeded in my great enterprise, I should have highly distinguished myself also in my scientific labors. I should have left the memory of beautiful discoveries.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.

The main body of the enemy's raiding column is in the vicinity of Jarratts, thirty miles south of this city.

Fighting has been going on there to-day but no result ascertained.

Our forces hold Belfield, and the bridges is strongly guarded.

The enemy destroyed Sussex Court House on their route, and seized horses and cattle every where.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.

The evening whig says in spite of snow, rain and mud, there are strong indications this morning of active operations on the lines below Richmond.

Our forces were in line of battle.

The enemy were driven from their exterior works on our left this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH,]

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.

The affair on our lines below Richmond yesterday was only a recconnoisance by Grant and Longstreet. Result unimportant.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Dec 9.

Lieut. Baylor of the 12th Virginia cavalry attacked two companies of the 21st New York cavalry near Millwood in Clause County on the 4th and killed and captured forty and captured eighty or more horses.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 10.

United States papers of the 8th has been received.

The Herald's news summary says the armies under Thomas and Hood still confront each other in the vicinity of Nashville.

On Tuesday there was heavy skirmishing and heavy cannonading on both sides. They were strengthening their respective positions.

On Monday Hood sent a flag of truce to Thomas proposing to exchange prisoners. The latter replied that all he had captured had been sent Northward and were beyond his control.

Hoods head quarters on Tuesday were six miles South of Nashville.

Rossean and Milroy held Murfreesboro.

A body of rebels assaulted a Block house near that place on Monday but were driven off with the loss of six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

Detroit is again greatly excited by anticipations of a raid from Canada. Lincoln made sport of it in a speech on Wednesday night to a serenading party. He said he had no good news to tell them yet and he had no bad news.

The most interesting news is from Sherman. We all know where he went in at but can't tell where he will come out. He proposed three cheers for Sherman.

The New York gold market is excited by a bill introduced into Congress prohibiting speculation in gold and by the tone of Lincoln's message. The latest quotations are 242.

On Tuesday guarrillas captured and burned a schooner and steamtug off the mouth of Warwick river sixteen miles above Fortress Monroe.

SYNOPSIS OF LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

After reference to various subjects of no general interest to Confederate readers, Lincoln notices the continuance of the war, with results which he regards as important.

He recommends a proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

He refers to the result of the recent elections as evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union.

He says it is the public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority unchanged, or as we believe unchangeable.

On careful consideration, it seems to me that no attempt to negotiate with the insurgent leaders could result in any good. They would accept nothing short of severance from the Union. We cannot regularly yield to it. The issue can only be tried by war and decided by victory; but the Southern people can yet accept the Union, and the amnesty offered a year ago is still open to all to make a free choice.

In conclusion, Mr. Lincoln says he will not retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace, he means simply to say, the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who begun it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE DONORS TO THE North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 15th of Dec, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A full attendance is desirable.

GEO: W. MORDECAI.

C. F. DEMIS, Financial Agent.
Raleigh, Dec 12, 1864. 199—3t

IMPORTANT SALE POSTPONED TO WEDNESDAY, 14th INST.

THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK WILL TAKE PLACE THIS day at 10 o'clock.

Also, will be sold one likely Boy 17 years old exce lant waitman and house servant faithful and trusty.

One beautiful young Blooded Mare—one good two horse Wagon and Harness and a lot of dry North Carolina Salt.

JAMES M. TOWLES.

December 12th, 1864. 199—1t*

WANTED,

A LADY AS A GOVERNESS QUALIFIED TO teach the English branches, French, Latin, and music, in a private family near Raleigh. Address BOX NO. 58. Raleigh, N. C. References given and required.

Dec. 10, 1864. 198—d4t.

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR FIFTY OR SIXty negroes, men and women, as nurses, cooks and laundresses. The women must not be encumbered with children. Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished. and the highest price paid by government

Apply to H H. PETTIT.
Hospital steward Pettigrew Hospital.

Dec. 10, 1864. 198—dood.

To the Members of the N. C, Senate.

GENTLEMEN: I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE myself as Candidate for the office of Principal Clerk of the Senate, vice C. R Thomas, Esq., elected Secretary State.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
FRANK I. WILSON.

Dec. 10, 1864. 198—d1t*

LOST.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND A BLANK BOOK, containining sundry papers, at the Depot in Raleigh, on Friday night, the 2d inst., will confer a great favor by addressing me a note at Yadkinville, N. C.

DAVID H. RAY.

Dec. 9th, 1864. 198—d3t*

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, 29TH DECEMBER, WILL BE SOLD in front of our sales room—one Negro Woman 30 years old, an excellent Washer, Ironer and Seamstress, one Negro Man 44 years old, good field hand, one Woman 37 years old with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

December 8, 1864. 196—eodtds

JUST RECEIVED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 KEGS NAILS ASSORTED sizes. Also on hand 6 cases of pure Catawba Wine.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Dec. 9, 1864. 197—4t.